

Abstract

Ideal radiochemical properties make rhenium complexes coordinated with suitable organic ligands relevant for use in nuclear medicine. They find a wide range of uses as diagnostic and palliative agents. However, detailed characterization and availability of suitable analytical methods is needed for use in clinical practice. Rhenium complexes with 1,2-dihydroxybenzene, 4-methyl-1,2-dihydroxybenzene and 2,3-dihydroxynaphthalene were prepared and characterized by HRMS. Fragmentation mechanisms of the complexes were studied using information gathered from collision cell experiments.